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**The Circulation of The Bulletin.**  
The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,003 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 1,000 houses. Putnam and Danbury to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.  
Eastern Connecticut, forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and forty-one rural free delivery routes.  
The Bulletin is sold in the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

**CIRCULATION**  
1901, average 4,413  
1905, average 5,920  
February 19, 1910, 7,600

**WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN.**  
It is singular that the nation's two greatest leaders—its star presidents—should have been born only ten days apart in the same month of the year; and the nearness of their anniversaries celebrations has prompted many an attempt at comparisons to determine which of the two accomplished the greater good for the republic.  
There is really no need of comparisons, for each acted upon by the influences and necessities of the age he represented was the greatest man of his times.

It should be remembered that Washington and Lincoln represent two distinct centuries and ages.  
Washington was born with a silver spoon in his mouth—Lincoln was not.  
Washington was born to ease and large opportunities; Lincoln to labor and such opportunities as he could make for himself.

Washington was made a soldier by training and a statesman by culture and experience; Lincoln was a rail-splitter by training and a statesman by self-instruction and chance.

Washington was tolerant of slavery; Lincoln abhorred it.  
Washington at 47 was a total stranger to religious prejudice, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid toleration; Lincoln at 47 of the same could be said.

Washington could not brook tyranny of government and defied the king; Lincoln could not stand the tyranny of slavery and with the sweep of his pen made the bondmen free.

Washington broke the chains of despotism and set up a free republic; Lincoln broke the chains of slavery and preserved the republic in its integrity which Washington founded.

Washington was true to the best principles of his time; Lincoln was the embodiment of honor; Lincoln was equally great in his ideals and in his endeavor.

Washington's most memorable utterance is his "Farewell address"; Lincoln's, the brief speech made at Gettysburg.

Washington died as the Father of his Country, and by his will freed his 124 slaves, thus becoming an emancipator; Lincoln died the Preserver of the Union and by his will 5,000,000 bondmen were made free, and for the first time in its history the Stars and Stripes became the emblem of freedom to all men forever and ever, and he the greatest emancipator of modern times.

There was but one Washington; there will never be but one Lincoln. Both will ever remain dear to the hearts of their countrymen.

**GOVERNMENT COAL LANDS.**  
The investigation made by the geological survey shows that there are billions of tons of coal in the earth, enough to last for several centuries at the present rate of use; and the value of coal on government land is \$150,000,000. This is the treasure the land-owners and timber and placer mining land at \$2.50 an acre, with which they have succeeded in getting away with \$120,000,000 on this false and dishonest government is very properly trying to check this fraud and to preserve for the people their rights in this property.

The geological survey is conducted in the view of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who advocates the leasing system by which the government could retain supervision of the lands which are the property of the people and compel compliance with conditions that might be imposed in the public interest.

Large as are the holdings of coal lands by the government, the figures indicating their value are far below the total represented by the actual production of coal in this country, which, counting both anthracite and bituminous, at the last annual showing was \$62,397,466. Acquisition of the government coal lands, either by lease or purchase, followed by private exploitation, would add largely to this aggregate, but the government should see that these lands are honestly acquired, and provide every means to balk members of congress and others who are shamelessly engaging in this nefarious business.

The man who can talk in three languages can say more without disturbing the family than the man who is confined to one language for the expression of his brainstorms.

The reason many things are said in western Connecticut papers about our congressman and Senator is because the authors of them cannot get their lines printed in this part of the state.

The investigation committee has had enough of Glavin; but since three congressmen have had to explain their coal-land holdings, his services must be regarded as of some value to the government.

**A GREAT MEMORIAL HALL.**  
There is nothing more fitting as a great and enduring memorial of the Father of His Country than the proposed convention hall to be erected at Washington toward the consummation of which a substantial start is expected to be made today in different parts of the country.  
George Washington may have been sufficiently memorialized in the estimation of many people by the monuments everywhere erected to his memory, parks, squares, avenues, towns and counties, not to speak of a state and the capital of the nation, which must give the name and its founder nation work piously for all time; but the proposed new memorial, a convention hall in the city of Washington, will in itself meet a want of the time. Naturally the capital of the nation is the fitting place for national congresses and conventions.  
The utility of such an edifice, to say nothing of the dignity of it, could be a most significant tribute to the honor of Washington as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held a century after his death.

**WASTEFULNESS.**  
It has become almost proverbial that the food thrown away daily by Americans is enough to sustain some of the more economical nations. One glaring American sin is wastefulness. Now we learn from Chicago that good soup is poured into the city sewers every day. This is what an employer of a canned-chicken factory has to say of the concern's waste:  
"A half-ton of good, clean chicken is boiled every day, the meat canned and the soup is thrown away in the sewer. The employees drink all they want and the rest is thrown away. Now, this is one of the poorest districts of the city and the people know that the soup is being thrown away and they try to get it. But no one has time to wait on them. Every one has his work to do and there is no one around the factory who has nothing to do. The engineers instead of waiting on them for a few weeks, but lately he, too, is very busy and little, hungry children, old, sickly women, and men out of work have to come and wait for their soup. The boss of the cannery house would gladly give them the soup if it were possible to do so without extra cost to the firm."  
"Now, what's the answer? Who is to blame? Not the firm, not the saloonkeeper, not the boss, but the system of government. This is only one instance where wholesome food is wasted and people starving."

The trouble seems to be lack of interest in the necessities of the poor. One would think in a great city with numerous benevolent societies it would not be difficult to get food of this kind properly distributed. Instead of being thrown away, it is a shame upon our methods of doing things.

**WHAT AILS PHILADELPHIA?**  
This is a question that is being asked in Philadelphia. It is not the present fierce contest between combined capital and union labor but constant "knocking" at the city by its own people, and regardless of all other contentions Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf has preached upon this subject, and become the founder of a civic league, the motto of which is "Know Philadelphia and work for her." This idea is endorsed by all various religious and civic organizations, and the Rev. Russell H. Conwell of the Broad Street Baptist temple, says:  
"I fully endorse the plan, and believe everything Dr. Krauskopf said to be true."  
"Therefore, the first thing to be done in this campaign is to educate our own people. The city of Philadelphia must first be taught that they have a fine city and then to tell outsiders about it."  
The city of Philadelphia is taking hold of the people and they realize that a campaign of education of this sort may prove to be invaluable to the city.

Philadelphia is not the only city that needs these campaigns of education; there are few cities that they would not benefit. Organization for the good of the few promotes the good for the interest of every citizen who resides therein.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**  
There is nothing that starts an inquiry into the cause of high prices like a big salary.

It will not make so much difference if perfumes are dearer, if the price of soap keeps within bounds.

Some men will sit down and seriously discuss the honesty of Wall street; but the devil is never likely to.

The fact that Herbert Gladstone has been made a lord, shows how easily a great man's son can get into bad company.

If Luther Burbank does recommend his spineless cactus as a substitute for beefsteak, it is not in brisk demand.

We have reached a point at which fresh-laid eggs have ceased to be a specialty because they have become a novelty.

Two Japs have graduated with honor from the University of Wisconsin. This ought to be good for our foreign relations.

In these days of high prices the great halcyon of the future to buy one of them.

The average wife doesn't need to be told by a female lecturer to keep her husband guessing; they take to that art intuitively.

Dr. Cook, within a week, has been reported to be in Germany, Bermuda, Chile, and no one can tell where he will turn up next.

Happy thought for today: We cannot all be George Washingtons, but we should be made better citizens by his patriotic example.

The drinking cup as a peril is being seriously considered by Wisconsin. What there is in the cup should determine how perilous it is.

The wife who attempts to correct the speech or habits of her husband with a rolling pin should not be surprised if she gets knocked down.

The way that robins on their way north in the future there may be such a song as a business spring.

The fact that a Fourth of July party was exploded prematurely is in its favor as a conservator of safety.

**WASHINGTON DAY**  
Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, conscience.  
—Washington.

**WASHINGTON**  
The Rev. Wm. Jay of England, on seeing a picture of Mt. Vernon, wrote thus of it:  
"There dwelt the Man, the flower of human kind,"  
Whose visage mild bespoke his gentle mind,  
There dwelt the Soldier who his sword ne'er drew  
But in a righteous cause to freedom true.  
There dwelt the Hero, who ne'er fought for fame  
Yet gained more glory than a Caesar's name,  
There dwelt the Statesman, who, devoid of art,  
Gave soundest counsels from an upright heart.  
And oh! Columbia by the sons caressed,  
There dwelt the Father of the realms he blessed.  
Who no wish felt to make his mighty praise,  
Like other chiefs, the man himself to raise,  
But there, retiring, breathed his pure renown,  
And felt a grandeur that disdained a crown."

"Fame stretched her wings and with her trumpet blew,  
Great Washington is near, what praise is due?  
What title shall he have? She paused and said  
Not one—His name alone strikes every title dead."  
[From inscription in Bible presented Washington by St. John's Lodge, F. A. M., of New York.]

**HIS MODESTY**  
When Washington could not respond to the compliments heaped upon him by the house of burghesses of Virginia, the speaker said to him, "Set down, Mr. Washington, your modesty equals your valor and that surpasses the power of any language I possess."

**A TRIBUTE**  
On a posthumous silver medal was engraved "Washington is in glory—the world in tears."

**Just a Wicked Grackle.**  
Now that the conundrum has been answered by the accounts, it will be worth while to make a brief review of the different answers offered to the questions, "What amount of city bills were unpaid on December 31, and how much cash was there on hand?"  
The answers ran thus in chronological order:  
"There were outstanding bills on that date, which had been approved and for which checks had been drawn, but not issued, amounting to \$148,000."—The Republican, February 4.  
"At any rate, I wish to deny emphatically that the deficit democratic administration left unpaid bills to the extent of \$150,000, or any substantial sum. Such a statement is a plain, bald-headed lie."—Ex-Mayor Thoms, February 4.  
"The total is nearer \$200,000 than \$150,000. The unpaid city orders on December 31 amounted to \$150,000, but \$150,000 of unpaid city orders outstanding on December 31, is true."—Mr. Thoms, February 5.  
"Cash balance of \$118,987.75 is fictitious."—The Republican, February 7.  
"The balance to the credit of the city at the close of business December 31, was \$118,987.75."—The Republican, February 7.  
"The money on hand at that time was \$18,713.35, not \$118,987.75. After deducting available cash in the hands of the city (on December 31) from the total of the 1904 liabilities, there still remains \$134,984.91."—The Republican, February 7.  
"Unpaid bills in excess of 1909 appropriations, \$28,223.35."—Report of Sam Richards & Co.  
One who could refrain from calling attention to the fact that the plain statements would show a forbearance that would be superhuman.—Waterbury Republican.

**His Forty-eighth Call.**  
"I lunched with Vincent Churchill at the Ritz in London," said a New York Journalist, "during his remarkable campaign. This brilliant young cabinet minister with his American blood through his mother and his dual blood through his father, praised American journalists so much that he gave me an example of our perseverance. No less than forty-seven American correspondents called on him at the board of trade offices for an interview one week on the American tour, and he was so kind as to give me a good credential, he refused to see them."  
"Finally a correspondent came with a letter from Mr. Lloyd-George, and him Mr. Churchill saw gladly."  
"Do you know," said he to the young man, "that I have refused to see forty-seven of your compatriots on this very subject?"  
"I ought to know it," the correspondent answered, "for I'm the whole forty-seven."—Washington Star.

**The Woman and the Dog.**  
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**Early's Case.**  
The verdict of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence was duly expected. Josh R. Early, seems to be the catch one of "not proven." In the popular view, however, it practically frees the former Philippine soldier from a stigma which for nearly two years has subjected him to ostracism.  
The controversy over the question whether or not this pink-cheeked and orderly looking man was suffering from the dread disease has set the medical experts in several states at odds, and the accuracy of pathological diagnosis and incidentally developed a champion whose earnest fight in behalf of a client without money or friends was a pleasing act of chivalry.

It is to be wished that the verdict could have been more conclusive than that contained in the technical refusal of the society to adopt an adverse committee report. If the public has wronged Early it owes him amends. For a patient exhibiting genuine symptoms of leprosy to be at large is one thing. It is quite another for a man suffering from leprosy caused by an alleged, to be officially pronounced a probable leprosy sufferer and shunned and treated like a pariah.  
The mental anguish occasioned by such treatment in an innocent victim of mistaken diagnosis is not easily compensated.—N. Y. World.

**London Weather.**  
Once on a dripping water day in London a sulphur or pea-soup fog lay in the air, and everybody clonched to the skin. I sat on a bus top beside a Parsi and see in a red fog.  
When the Parsi got off the driver of the bus, touching his hat with his whip, said:  
"Would you mind telling me, sir, what sort of a chap that is?"  
"He's a Parsi," I said. "An Indian, you know, but a sun worshiper."  
"Worship the sun, does he, sir?" said the wet and shivering driver. "I suppose he's a good fellow, but I'd like to have a rest."—Providence Journal.

**Whole Show and Then Some.**  
People who are always plotting out new jobs for him seem to forget that just being T. Roosevelt is quite a vocation. Chicago News.

**Run-Down People**  
are restored to health and strength by  
**ing**  
Quicker than by any other tonic. We sell it with the understanding that if it does not benefit we return the money. Please try it.  
**N. D. Sevin & Son, Druggists, Norwich.**

**WHEN WASHINGTON WAS A CHILD.**  
His Boyish Letter Was Like the Boyish Letters of Today.

Letters that passed between Richard Henry Lee and George Washington when they were boys and playmates, about 1740:  
"Master Lee to Washington.  
"Pa bought me two pretty books full of pictures he got them in Alexandria they have pictures of dogs and cats and tigers and elephants and ever so many pretty things conns bids me send you one of them if it is a picture in it. I will send you a little Indian boy on his back like Uncle Sam's says if I learn me tasks good he will let me to bring me to see you will you ask your ma to let you come and see me."  
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Master Washington's Reply.  
"Dear Dickey—I thank you very much for the pretty picture book you gave me. I will keep it very close. I will show it to you when I come to the pictures in it; and I read to him how I read the book, and I put him on his back and would not let any one touch his master's little son. I can read three or four pages sometimes without missing a word. Ma says I may go to see you and stay all day with you next week if it is not rainy. She says I may ride my pony Hero if Uncle Ben will go with me and lead Hero. I have a little piece of poetry about the picture book you gave me, but mustn't tell you a clef and a little Indian boy on his back like Uncle Sam's says if I learn me tasks good he will let me to bring me to see you will you ask your ma to let you come and see me."  
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"Dear Dickey—I thank you very much for the pretty picture book you gave me. I will keep it very close. I will show it to you when I come to the pictures in it; and I read to him how I read the book, and I put him on his back and would not let any one touch his master's little son. I can read three or four pages sometimes without missing a word. Ma says I may go to see you and stay all day with you next week if it is not rainy. She says I may ride my pony Hero if Uncle Ben will go with me and lead Hero. I have a little piece of poetry about the picture book you gave me, but mustn't tell you a clef and a little Indian boy on his back like Uncle Sam's says if I learn me tasks good he will let me to bring me to see you will you ask your ma to let you come and see me."  
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